AN AMERICAN MUTUAL MACRINE OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY-AN INCIDENT AT THE REL-LOGG SALE-TURF NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The leading jockeys have made their engagements to the season, and after several months of lounging the season, and after several months of lounging to invest. In purchasing tickets there will be to invest and squeezing one's self half to do doubling back and squeezing one's self half to do doub he lives on the fat of the land, increasing his to 135 or 140 pounds, and strains all the sum-get down to 110. When he returns to the

Garrison rides for Angust Belmont, who took a lancy to him last year when the "Snapper" first rode Prince Royal to victory. It is said that he is to get 133,000 for the season's work. The contract binds Barrison tighter than he was ever bound before, and the young man will have to mind his P's and Q's. Pontiac, a he last the property will be a solution of Miss Woodfe. Belmont put him up last year he set his egular jockey down, and permitted Godfrey, who drew a salary of \$8,000 apped out of notice soon after the opening of the nmouth meeting. Garrison says that he has no creat in the horses raced in the colors of McMahon

returns to the saddle wearing the color Castie Stable, one of the most popular racing ments on the turf. It is reported that Mr.

ayward is happy at fast, in the same stable with Bard. It is said that Mr. Clesant pays the clever ishman 68,500. Hayward would be worth much re than that if he could get down in weight, le is the oldest jockey in America.

Taylor is with the Dwyers, from whom he draws ings of the stable.

Murphy remains in the employ of "Lucky" Bald-Ill raise his income to \$20,000.

Fitzpatrick, to whom the raising of weights is the

greatest of bleasings, has signed with Charles Reed & Sons at a reported salary of \$3,000 and an interest in the profits of the stable.

Littledeld, having been highly recommended by Wyndham Walden, the trainer and breeder, has signed a contract with J. A. & H. H. Morris. He is a handme boy, and when he doesn't ride well rides as sible. He is extremely well paid at a of 84.200.

f \$4,200. le is at Brookdale working for the \$3,500 that the Sage has agreed to give him. The question is, will be draw his salary sitting or standing? Good-ale rhymes nicely with Brookdale? should be near the top of the list,

Davis & Hall at a nominal salary.

Williams, one of the best light-weights, remains with the Lamasneys, Palmer with "Father Bill"

Daly and Martin with Walter Gratz. Shauer will bly ride another year for Mr. Galway. Mr. will keep Winchell as a lightweight, and take his chances of picking up a jockey to ride Firenal, Salvator and Ransom. Nobody seems to want McCarthy, whose temper and tengue and "bumming" have been his ruin. Four years ago he cred the coming jookey, but he has thrown

How much more "in touch" with the public prominent English turfmen seem to be than the leading horse-owners on this side of the Atlantic. The Duke of Portiand takes the trouble to warn small speculators that his colt Donovan may not be sent for the Two Thousand, feeling himself impelled to do so in order to save the people from the bookrrakers, who are always laying against the horse. Precious two thoughtful as that few Americans would be so thoughtful as that.

It is reported that A. J. Cassatt's purpose in visiting this city recently was to make arrangements with ng the city recently was to make arrangements with D. D. Withers for increasing the capital stock of the Monmouth Park Racing Association. Mr. Cassatt grayed at the Brevoort House, where Mr. Withers lives, and the president and treasurer scarcely lost at each other for three days.

It is highly probable that an apparatus invented It is highly probable that an apparatus invented by two Americans will take the place of the parimutud machine on some of the popular race-courses this season. The French machine at best was always a clumsy and unsatisfactory mechanism, and the public put up with it, only because it served to check the rapacity of the bookmakers, and was a comparatively honest system of betting. Leonard Jerome introduced it in the United States, fetching it from Paris, and first exhibiting it in the old office of Theodere Moss, at Thirteenth-st, and Broadway. The chief objections to it are these: First, the employment of objections to it are these: First, the employment of objections to it are these: First, the employment of two men by each machine, one to sell tickets and call out "Hanover ten" to the other, who operates a crank which is supposed to register "Hanover ten," but which frequently does not do it because the operator does not hear aright. However honest the two men may be, mistakes are bound to creep in. The system is bad. Secondly, the absence of a dial registering the total number of tickets sold on all the horses in the total number of tickets sold on all the horses for race, so that a speculator may learn at, a glance what the odds are, whether in favor of or against him. It is true that each machine has a total of its own, but where eight machines are used, eight totals must be added in order to arrive at the grand total. This is a slow and inaccurate process, as the totals are continually changing. Thirdly, the necessity of closing the machine before the race begins. The bulk of the betting is done in the five minutes immediately of the betting is done in the five minutes immediately preceding the ringing of the gong which announces that the horses are off. It is the rule to close all the machines but one during this peried, and the result is a long line of men, sometimes numbering 100, struggling to buy tickets. Before a dozen have made their purchases the gong sounds, and the others are cut aff without a chance to invest a dollar on the race. Fourthly, the double lines, one advancing, the other retreating, forever in each other's way, cause discomfort and insufferable delays. Fifthly, the necessity of representing the entire field of horses on each machine, which requires the use of figures and names so small that they cannot be read by a man fifteen feet away.

feet away.

The American mutual machine presents none of these objections. It is an electric apparatus, partly automatic, and the mechanism is so adjusted that there is not the remotest possibility of a false registration of sales. Only one operator is required, and his duty is to sell tickets. There is no need of calling out "Hanover ten," no necessity for watchful buyers to warn the assistant to "ring 'em up.", Tickets are kept in a series of vertical boxes arranged on the plan of the familiar chewing gum and eigsjette receptacles. There is a slide at the bottom, which, on being pulled out by the operator, draws a ticket with it, and at the same instant automatically registers the removal on the machine bearing the name of the horse that the ticket represents.

be machine bearing the name of the horse that the lett represents.

Each machine has three dials, one above the other, a top one for units, the middle one for hundreds and a bottom one for thousands. Hands the those of a sek point to the number of tickets sold. The lower and points to 1,000, the next to 300, and the third 75, indicating a sale of 1,376 tickets on the horse presented by that particular machine—for each horse as a machine to himself, his name and number in ters aix inches in height, being placed on the top of Four, eight, twelve, sixteen or treaty men may it lickets on Hanover simultaneously for each box numbering Hanover tickets is connected with the Hourer machine by an electric current which faithfully cords every transaction. There seems to be no limit the speed with which sales may be made and registed.

JOCKEYS ENGAGED TO RIDE son of Hindoo. On The Bard 1,000 tickets have been sold; betting even. Sales on Terra Cotta, 400; odds to 1 against the Western flyer. Elkwood, 50 tickets; betting about 40 to 1 against the winner of last year's (That's about the way it may look on Sub urban day-less the percentage captured

ers of the machines.)
All the machines may be kept open until the horses are off, giving speculators ample opportunity to invest. In purchasing tickets there will be no doubling back and squeezing one's self half to death getting out of a crowd. Buyers will pass the operator in single file and disperse on his right or left drives them from the saddle. Few retire on machines or ten miles. The sale of a ticket at of liability to get down in weight. In the Sheepshead Bay may be recorded in a few seconds at Washington Park. The new apparatus offers un-Inability to got developes to practically washington Park. The new apparatus ties a jockey's usefulness to practically washington Park. The new apparatus which will not the age of twenty-five or thirty. In the limited possibilities to pool-rooms, which will not the age of twenty-five or that fat of the land, increasing his be slow in turning them to advantage. It is manufactured took company and factured by a regularly organized stock company and will be leased on a royalty. Leonard W. Jerome, of the got down to 110. When he returns to the will be leased on a royalty. Leonard W. Scholle, adde in the apring he is green, clumsy and frittable. John Hunter, J. O. Donner, H. D. McIntyre, J. G. has lost his hands, and cannot manage a two-there have seen it in practical operation. The office of \$19,000, besides receiving 10 per cent of the last not \$19,000, besides receiving 10 per cent of the last not \$19,000. The door make the first to adopt it. Theodore Moss is personally interested, and purses were. His income for 1889 will hashe he age of the secondary the inventors of the machine, as well as secretary of

J. B. Haggin will send 103 yearlings to New-York to be sold by William Easton on July 1. Among them are a full sister of Dew Drop, a half brother of Pontiac, a half brother of King Thomas, a daughter of Miss Woodford, by Darebin, the champion of Australia, or Sir Modred, the best racehorse in New-Zealand; a filly out of La Favorita and one out of Letola.

I. J. Rose, of Rosemeade Farm, Cal., is a smooth faced man, of sixty years, with gray hair that curls like P. T. Barnum's, and a complexion as awarthy as that of a native Mexican. His step is brisk, and all his actions are energetic, but his voice is as mild as the roo of a dove. Having just sold forty-seven head of trotters to Eastern men for \$118,500, he likes our climate and is saying good things about the Atlantic slope. Rosemeade, his breeding farm, is on the South-ern Pacific Railroad, about ten miles from Los Angeles, and comprises 880 acres. Mr. Rose began breeding in a small way, his stud consisting of five mares and one stallion, The Moor, by Clay Pilot, out of Belle of Wabash. To-day he is regarded as one of the foremost breeders in the country. The early development of trotters is his hobby, and he is also a strong advocate n. In addition to a salary of \$10,000 he gets a of early breeding. His famous stallion, Stamboul, are of the profits of the Santa Anita Stable that went to the stud at the age of two years, and the produce was the filly Nehushta, out of Nelusha, who trotted a mile in 2:37 1-2 when three years old, and the patest of blessings, has signed with Charles Reed was sold last week to J. H. Shults, of Brooklyn, for \$5,500. Mr. Rose attended personally to the training not only gave to man an erect form, but an upright of Stamboul until he acquired a record of 2:143-4 then he sold him for \$50,000. This is prosperous

work. An incident occurred at the sale of Mr. Rose's horses which caused a great deal of talk among those who noticed it. No. 47 in the catalogue was a bay filly, by Harvester out of Lady Corbitt. As soon as the animal was led into the ring Mr. Rose stood up

the animal was led into the ring and said:
"Gentlemen: I hope none of you will care to bid
on this filly. She is the only daughter of Harvester
I have, and I don't like to part with her. She won't
fetel anything anyhow, and I hope you will let me
have her.

Barnes, who should be near the top of the list, remains with his first employer, R. Tucker, at a salary of \$5,000.

Hamilton will have the mount on King Thomas, the \$40,000 colt, and other horzes in the stable of Senator Hearst, who pays him \$8,000 and allows him a few perquisites.

Bersen has been taken from Clifton, thoroughly purified and put under the tender care of Rogers, Captain "Sam" Brown's right hand and prop. He will draw \$4,000 from the captain's fat treasury.

Anderson, the Maryland "Spider," is to stay with Davis & Hall at a nominal salary.

Williams, one of the best light-weights, remains with the Lamaneys, Palmer with "Father Bill" Baly and Martin with Walter Grazz. Shauer will Mr. Rose looked at Mr. Kellogg, and there was marked to the should be revealed as and shreed. He has been buying trotters for several years and known a trick or two about public sales.

Mr. Rose looked at Mr. Kellogg, and there was Mr. Rose looked at Mr. Kellogg, and there was Mr. Rose looked at Mr. Kellogg, and there was

mr. Rose does not believe that California can produce bigger or better horses than Kentucky or the Boakmakers, orse. Precious as that.

The horsemen of the United States are divided into two distince classes, which are very wide aparticuting and racing mm. It is astounding how little integeries with al stock of the Mr. Cassatt in the hands of the driver. On the turting is in the hands of the driver. On the turting is Mr. Withers secreely lost the divinity that shapes our ends. Jeach about driving that horsemen of both classes would like to know. It is rumoved that a leading joekey is engaged on a work that would be more complete. Its title is to be "Horses I Have Pulled."

BALLOT REFORM IN CONNECTICUT.

HEARING ON THE HOUSATONIC BAILROAD'S PETITION FOR A CHANGE IN ITS CHARTER-

WILL THE STATE PAVOR PROHIBITION ! Hartford, March 10 (Special).—The Judiciary Com-mittee has reached the consideration of the Ballot Reform bills, and has already devoted two days to the hearing upon their merits. Senator Morse, of Meriden (Dem.), made the opening argument, which was in favor of a bill amending the present law by in creasing the penalty for bribery and throwing greater restrictions about the polling-places, but was not in favor of any bill which could be properly classed as a secret ballot bill. Albert H. Walker, a local politi-cian who has been prominent in both political parties, introduced, at the last moment, an envelope ballot bill of his own framing which he supported at great length. The committee has reached a point where ft does not care to listen to any arguments as to the advisability of a secret ballot, but will only hear the advocates of particular schemes to obtain it. The second day's hearing was devoted entirely to the workingmen of the State, of both parties, representing organized labor as well as individual opinion. There was practical unanimity in regard to the need of an official ballot, some preferring the envelope as an additional precaution. The committee will continue the hearing she coming week, when Congressman Simonds, judge Henney, Colonel Tibbits, Charles A. Mitchell, of New-Britain; Henry C. Robinson, W. A. Countryman and other well-known public men who have taken an interest in the reform will speak in behalf of the Henney bill, which is recognized as the nearest approach to the Australian system that the people of the State will accept. It can be taken for granted that the committee has determined on pre-senting some sort of a bill, and it is quite likely that its report will be accepted without a partisan division of the Legislature.

Railroad matters before the Legislature have not, as yet, gone beyond the Railroad Committee, which has given an unusually long hearing to the Housatonic road on its petition to so amend its charter that it can take advantage of the general railroad law, the ten-mile restriction clause of that document standing in the way of its announced intention to parallel the old road below New-Haven. This is the only hearing the Railroad Committee has finished, and it is hardly probable that it will report upon this one until after probable that it will report upon this one until after it has heard the petition of the Consolidated road for its increase of stock, a hearing which bids fair to be longer than that which has just closed. No recent season of the Legislature has had so large a problem to deal with as this, for the desires of both these roads practically cover the same question, that of paralleling from New-Haven to New-York, the issue being as to whether the old road shall do it or the Housatonic.

being as to whether the old road shall do it of the Housatonic.

The reappointment of Railroad Commissioners Woodruff and Hayward had been foreseen for the two weeks previous to the Governor's action. While there is a very considerable feeling in the State that a change in the head of the commission would have been an advantage there was no available Democrate lawyer who was pressed for the position, and unless the head of the commission could be changed there could be no reasonable excuse for changing the other member, the business man of the commission.

The Temperance Committee has listened to the arguments for and against the submissio—— a probibitory amendment to the constitution to the people. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster appearing in its behalf and Joseph L. Barbour against it. As the Republican party is pledged to submit such an amendment to the people, the committee will undoubtedly recommend and the Legislature will agree to submit. Under the present condition of affairs it would be surprising if the people should vote to adopt such an amendment.

A CHANGE FOR LIEUTENANT V. L. COTTMAN. A CHLINGH FOR LIEUTENAMT V. L. COTTMAN.
Lieutenans V. L. Cottman, of the Navy, who has been
in charge of the hranch hydrographic office at this
port for three years, has received his orders to the nautical
schoolship St. Mary's, on March 16, as assistant instructor.
Lieutenant Cottman has added much in the perfection of
the hydrographic service since he has been connected
with it, and his detachment would have been prevented
if he had consected to the wishes of those representing
the mutitime interests that have appreciated the many
contributes and favore given to them by Lieutenaut Cout

SERMONS WORTH READING. XXII.

RIGHTEOUSNESS THROUGH FAITH, THE REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, IN THE PROTES

TANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE

HEAVENLY REST. The Church of the Heavenly Rest was organized in May, 1808. It was the pioneer among Protestant Episcopal of the then growing neighborhood, and it has ever maintained its position as a leading church in the denomination. There are over 700 communicants, among whom are many well-known mea of this city. The church building is remarkably handsome. It seats over 1,000. The design is elaborate and costly, while the carvings of the chancel are especially, admired. Immediately above the retailed is a fine copy of the "Christus Consolator," which is admired by all who see it. A memorial window posting \$3,000 has recently been added, which is twenty-eight feet in height and eighteen feet six inches in breadth. It is in recognition of the faithful min-istry of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. Howland, who was the first rector of the church. The present rector is the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, who became Dr. Howland's assistant in 1881. He is a native of Wales, and a graduate of the University of Oxford, England. He was ordained to the disconate on Trinity Sunday, 1866, being advanced to the priesthood in the following year. At the time when he became the assistant the Vicarage of Aberdovey, in the Diocese of Bangor, Mr. Morgan's efforts and seal in his present parish have been blessed to a wonderful degree, and he now

Romans #11, 22: " Even the rightcousness of God which is by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that bolleve. He said as follows:

We are indebted to the writer of this episth—the Apostle of the Gentlies—more than to any other inspired teacher for the clear and repeated teaching of the great doctrine of justification by faith. To any one who has been moved to inquire, "How shall man one who has been moved to inquire," How shall man be just with God!" the writings of St. Paul are full of comfort and guidance. In the preceding part of this opistle and chapter, the Apostle has demonstrated that "all the world was guilty before God," and that "big-the deeds of the law no flesh could be justified."

And he then proceeds in this passage and in its context to show the method by which God is pleased to justify the ungodly. "But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets—even the righteousness of God, which is by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe."

MAN'S GREAT NEED CONSIDERED. that believe." He said as follows:

has as his assistant-minister the Rev. Edward W.

Mr. Morgan's text yesterday was from

MAN'S GREAT NEED CONSIDERED. The first point to be considered is the necessity of this righteousness. This necessity arises from the loss of the original righteousness. The great Creator

the Grace of God, an economy of menty, of love.

Now this righteousness is obtained for vade applicable to us by the obeclience and ded Jesus Christ, as the text tells us—by faith of Christ. That is, by faith in what He has done an ered, as our substitute, proplitation, and atout. The righteousness of Christ consists in Histert and constant obedience to His Father's while, engaged in working out our deliverance, into this world was undertaken agreeablithe will of God." This was the law which regulate while, of God." This was the law which regulate who if the one arth. The merit of His crost passion arose not merely from the glory of the continuous but also from His doing all in cheerful ission to the Divine will. His niracles were fund, His doctrines were delivered and His deadured in obedience to the will of His Father.

NAKED IN THE SIGHT OF

And, in face of that suffering and death, the Apostle declares that "He has deliver from the Apostic declares that "He has deliver from because of the law, being made a curse fo;" that Ie bore our sins in His own body on ree"; "that He was delivered for our offences and again or our justification." Here is the rightess of Go's gracious appointment. And remen this righteousness must be received by faith, ecomes our by "faith of Levi Charles" in any and upon all gracious appointment. And remen this righteousnoss must be received by faith. ecomes ours
by "faith of Jesus Christ"; it is untand upon all
them that believe. The sight of right will core
and warm the body. We must put, "and mis
Epistie to the Galatians St. Paul st." As many of
you as have been baptized into C have put on
Christ and are the righteousness at two thigs
We put on Christ in baptism, been epitted of those who are haptized reputation to
faith; repentance whereby they for st. and fasth
whereby they believe! Justifyingh this act of
the soul by which we are said tone of Grist, to
look to Christ, to receive Christ, pi on Christ in
look to Christ, to receive Christ, pi on Christ, in
look to Christ, to receive Christ, pi on Christ,
look to Christ, the receive Christ, pi on Christ,
and now, dear hearer, let us pio at the simple
Christ.

And now, dear hearer, let us pio at the simple
Christ in the outer of the six of the say of
is baptized shall be saved! W sil we say of
is baptized in the say of the six of the soul which does not believed soft applied?
that soul which does not believed soft applied?
that soul which does not believed soft applied?
that so of from His people! I see the six of the soul that refuseth be must be put
say of the soul that refuseth be must be put
on Christ in his own way—refit hote himself

and through endless etern remain dry pittil nakedness?

O, soult for whom Jeaned Haufbrings be in mightest not go naked, but be van. Let not vain! Let not the grace light be van. Let not our preaching and pleasify in vi! But rather our preaching and pleasify bin vi! But rather say with the poet:

My beauty are inforted dress.

LEAD POISO IN'ATER,

LEAD POISO IN ATER.

Prom The Lancet.

Anguncements of lead
In reference to the elsewer, through conpoisoning in Bradford pply Mr. George Hall,
tamination of the wais to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the
A. B. I. B. A., writer to point out that the model of the case that danger is mole service; for instance,
porting these weeks menth, as compared with
the high death-ite franks of the former town
the fact that a and the latter deep chalk
drink soft peld noe many towns supplied
waters. I can be transported by the
waters of the many towns supplied with
behooves mur place from water. There is, howpoint of dried from water. There is, howpoint of dried from water. There is, howpolarite below of the caygen which becomes
town, a leither of the caygen which becomes
is cone within material, and is renewed from
condend frost oxygen naturally dissolved in
the sing wr Con-squantly it acts only as
all d, being oxygen into immediate contact
a caygen the material, thorefore, cannot
the witany wn in all slaces where soft poary
with has, slieve, lately been selected by the

Government as the most powerful filtering medium, mown, and is sufficiently cheap to be used in all WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE WEETS

BILLT

SPECULATION UPON THE ATTITUDE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY - OTHER LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

Trenton, N. J., March 10.-The passage of the Werts bill, as amended, will be pressed upon the Assembly at once; but with what success depends upon the degree of faith certain Democratic Assembly-men may have in the private assurances of their party managers. They have been told that the township option parts of the bill will never amount to anything, and that the rest of the bill is just what they need. They were disposed to believe this last week, and were inclined to support the measure. The Democrats who had all along declared they would never, never, vote for the repeal of the County Option act, were trying last Friday to make themselves believe that the priviledge of raising Reense fees in townships by popular vote would be County Option act, were trying last Friday to make themselves believe that the priviledge of raising license fees in townships by popular vote would be just as well. If the township high-license scheme were constitutional and could be applied, it would still be no recomperse for the loss of county option, by which several counties had already adopted prohibition and others had begun to arrange for elections. But they claim that the township license method, if effectual, would be merely "whipping the devil around the stumy," and that there is every probability that it would be either declared unconstitutional or so limited by the ccurts as to be useless to the temperance cause. Such teinf the case, the advantage of the bill to the Depocrats does not appear. They have, bill to the Denocrats does not appear. They have, in fact, satisfied hobody. Republicans say they have consolation under the worst circumstaces, for the spirit of the legislation last winter has been

Should the liquor bill be passed by the Assembly this week there will be a flood of party legislation immediately following it. The Redistricting bill will be passed by the Senate this week, and caucuses will be called on ther party legislation. The Ballot Reform bill and the Railroad Commission bills are the principal measures of a public nature requiring consideration. The Sallot Reform bill is to come up on uesday, and is suvocates promise they will not again feld to the processinating policy which has already

yield to the paccastinating policy which has already endangered it.

The Committee on Ways and Means will be asked this week to report a bill to divert the school fund to pay the ordinar expenses. It is not believed the committee will ensent. As the income of the State is atiple for all reasonable demands, the opposition to the chool fund aid is the more reasonable.

The bill to consolidate the towns of Harrison and Keaney, in fludon County, opposite Newark, will occasion one of the lively contests of the session.

The township elections will be held throughout the Stat next Tueday. County freeholders, town committeemen and other township officials are to be cheen. The contests provoke great local interest, buseldom indrate much in general politics, although in he present case the liquor bill may have some intence.

The first point to be consocrety in all occasive of this rightcounses. This poessity arises from the loss of the original rightcourses. The great oreator into only gave to man an event form, but an upright, until and a sinless soul, endued with right principles and holy affections. He created that in His own moral image and illustees, and experiences of the created with mark moral beauty was thinked in the present case the liquor but may have some introduced in the present asset the liquor but may have some introduced in the present case the liquor but may have some introduced in the present case the liquor but may have some introduced in the present case the liquor but may have some introduced in the present case the liquor but may have some interest and holy affection. He created that in His own moral image and illustrees was an interest. The liquor but an upright the present case the liquor but may have some interest and holy and follows the present case the liquor but may have some interest and holy and follows the present case the liquor but may have some interest and holy and follows the present case the liquor but may have some interest and holy and follows the present case the liquor but may have some interest and holy and follows the present case the liquor but may have some interest and holy and follows the present case the liquor but may have some interest and holy and follows the present case the liquor but may have some interest and holy and follows the present case the liquor but may have some interest.

The sunday Tribune presentacy interest and holy and m he present case the liquor bill may have some insence.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The Sunday Tribune yesterday contained three pages, embracing all the news of the crorespondence, local sketches, literary mislany and book reviews. Mr. Smalley, in his onden cable letter, gave the views of prominent ritish politicians on the subject of Home Rule, september 10.35210.36 10.09 10.32 10.92 2.600 and an outling of European topics generally; there

Eighteen pages. Price four cents.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE. Per North River, Vessels and Railroadz 852 Grass sood.
660 Hems 6500 Peanuts bgs. 6101 Perk. pkgs. 2770 Cutmeats, pk Land, pkgs. 38 Briter, pkgs. 8600 Cheese, pkgs 6622 Presset Dogs 775 No. 0 Cotton seed, cake, bags 10,410 Heinp, baies 3 Butter, piggs.
Hides, No. 800 Cheese, piggs
Copper, bbis 60 Hides, baies 475 No. 10,100 Piggs.
Dried Trais, 933 Mosa, bales, 475 No. 10,100 Piggs.
Excr. bbis. 1,156 Molasses, bis 67 Skins baies, 51 Skins baies, 61 Sugar, bbis. 1,156 Molasses, bis 67 Skins baies, 61 Sugar, bbis. 2 Mosa, bales, 61 Sugar, bbis. 2 Mosa, bales,

standard of classifica Ordinary
Strict Ordinary
Good Ordinary
Strict Good Ordinary
Low Middling
Strict Low Middling
Middling 7-8 13-16 1-4 3-4

STAINED.

of yesterday.

10.00@10.01

10.00@10.01

10.00@10.01

10.13@10.14

10.21@10.22

10.25@10.29

10.35@10.30

9.95@ 9.96

9.75@ 9.76

9.65@ 9.76

9.75@ 9.76

places of the subject of Home Rale are believed by the subject of Home Rale are believed by the subject of the

at 33 3-8c. FEED—Quoted 40 D. 10-200; at 100 b. 80290c. Sharps. 902356; Kye Freed. 75280c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand continues fair, mainly for fine grades, and the market has a steady support. HAY—No. 1. large, 90255c; Small, 80285c; No. 2. large, 80c; smail, 70275c; Clover, 50255c; Light Mixed. 60270c; Dark Mixed, 50250c; Shipping, 60285c. Straw—Long Rye, 50c; Short Rye, 50250c; Ost, 40250c.

HOPS—There is no decided change in prices, with the feeling firm. Demand, however, is quite moderate. Giate. Choice. now. 21223c; Medium. D. 2006; Close, 100, 1523c; Medium. D. 2006; Closes, choice. new, 19221c; medium. 17218c; do 600, 1526; Go. 1887, 8290c; Eastern and Wisconsin, new, 18220c; Fordgra, new, 35240c.

Terris, closing steady.

Copies may still be had at the office or by mail.

Eighteen pages. Price four cents.

SALKE PASCINATIONS.

From The St. Louis Republic.

If Urder date of February 13, a correspondent who the patch of t

THE PETROLEUM MARRET.

The statement of the National Transit Company for the month of February, compared with that of January, shows a reduction in gross socks of 1,121.012 barrels; a reduction of only 85,885 berrels in sellment and surplus account for waste and a decrease in not merchantable stud of 1,085,127 barrels. The credit balances of producers were drawn upon to the extent of 312,127 barrels, and the certificates cancelled in February represented 773,000 barrels of oil. The February deliveries were in excess of those of January by 67,222 barrels, but the receipts were reduced 222,302 barrels. The receipts were made up of 901,549 barrels run from the wells and 97,287 barrels, roceived from other pipe lines, a total of 998,836 barrels, only a little more than in February, 1888, when the shut-in contract was in force. The 6-liveries were composed of 1,957,886 barrels regular singments and 26,051 barrels delivered to other pipe lines. Compared with a year ago National Transit stocks are 8,505,546 barrels amalier and the certificates outstanding have been reduced 5,038,978. Appended are the reports for the iest two months and also for February, 1888: Nat. Tr. Dbis., 42 gais. Feb.,1889. Jan., 1889. Feb.,1889. Feb.,1889. Feb.,1889. Feb.,1889. Feb., 1889. F NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES Nat. Tr. bbis., 42 gais. Feb., 1888. Jan., 1889. Gross amount stocks., 27,432,973 19,579,571 Sediment and surplus., 8,298,781 3,055,79,571 Not merch'table fluid. 24,204,232 15,483,804 Cortificates outst'ding. 17,692,036 18,431,038 Uredit balances. 6,512,186 2,652,46 Total receipts. 946,985 1,221,498 Total deliveries. 1,895,200 2,016,715 Excess deliveries. 949,114 735,287

Remarkable as the statement for February of the Na-tional Transit Company proves to be, its character was generally anticipated. The first week of March, however, does not exhibit the same relations between production and consumption. The deliveries are failing off, while the runs are expanding. The field has presented no startling feature, but the producers have been more fortunate than for some time in their ventures. In the Taylorstown district the new wells have made fairly good averages; an trict the new weils have made fairly good averages; an excellent well at Cannonsburg opens no new territory, but tends to increase the new supply; Bakerstown looked up a little; Brusia Creek showed better developments of a nature to extend the territory, and in Clarion County snether "freak," which is being worked as a mystery, has caused some comment. There would seem to be decided prospects of a rise in the new production for the next few weeks pithough there is no expectation that it can evertake the demand. The daily average runs (not complete) this month have been 40,514 barrels, compared with full returns that showed an average of 42,726 barrels in March, 1885; 65,012 barrels in March, 1885; 65,012 barrels in March, 1885. The deliveries have averaged 70,508 barrels a day, against 66,816 barrels in 1886, and 61,025 barrels in 1885. But while the pipe line movements promise about the same reduction in net stocks this month as in March, 1888 (although some 200,690 barrels less than last month), the export trade is far in advance of this time a year ago. The partially estimated returns of this time a year ago. The partially estimated returns of exports of mineral oils from the United States from January 1 have been 96,724,000 gallens, an increase over the corresponding period of 1888 of 17,828,006 gallons, an increase over the corresponding period of 1888 of 17,828,006 gallons. The daily average of charters this month has been 57,908 barrels, against 40,008 barrels in February, and 45,147 barrels in January, 1889.

The pipe line figures from March 1 to 7 (charters to the Sth), inclusive, are as follows:

week's decline may have no desificance beyond the recruit of intense duliness and trading duappropriatement. The news from the petroleum fields has been lately of a chance more encouraging to operators for the short account. The disposition in this direction is slightly increased, but it is held in check by the marrow rolune of available certificates and fear of buil malpuisition. The field advices will attract more attention this week and perhaps modify the speculative position. In the final dealings modify the speculative position. In the final dealings that week it could not be said that any decided early change was foreshadowed, but the market closed more weak than strong.

The range of prices and the total dealings in National Transit cortificates at the Consolidated Stock and Potroleum Exchange for the last three weeks were as follows:

Week ended—
Feb. 22. March 2. March 2.

Feb. 23. March 2. March 9. 89 7-8 91 1-4 92 5-5 92 14 98 92 9-4 90 8-4 90 8-4 91 92 1-2 90 5-8 Week ended-

Refined oil continues in good demand, and prices were tvanced 5 points to 7.15 cents per gailon in New-York of 7.05 cents in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

On Saturday the bulls in wheat were again put to rout, The decline of Priday was continued and late in the day it was accelerated rapidly. The foreign advices were tame, freer receipts are in prospect, and the Paris panic was used to some effect by the bears. Spot wheat yielded 1-28 3-4 cent, but the market was dull and devoid of interest to

exporters. At the regular seasion little was done in the options, but prices closed down 7-8-3-8 cent. May selling from 97 1-8 cents to 96 11-19, and ending at 96 3-4 cents. After the close the excitement in the Western market was reflected here; large dealings for a place "on the curb," and the May option was down to 95 13-16 cents.

The official (non) closing questions were as follows:
March. 94 3-8; April. 95 1-2; May, 96 3-4; June, 97 1-8;
July, 94 3-8; August, 91 1-8; December, 93 5-8 cents.
In the other cereals nothing of importance developed.
Shippers took 48,000 bushels of corn, and spot lots were
1-4 cent lower. The options were dull and a shade lower for the distant months. Final prices were 44 3-8 cents for March and April, 43 7-8 for May and 43 3-4 cents for June. Oats were quiet and practically unchanged, the options closing at 31 3-4 cents for March, 31 3-8 for April, 31 1-4 for May and 31 cents for June. There were sales

of 230 tierces of lard for export. The options we 3 a shade easier as follows: March, April and May, 87 29; June, 87 31; July, 87 32; August, 87 34; September, 87 30.
The receipts of grain and flour reported on Saturday at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston were as follows: Wheat, 0,492 bushels; corn, 181,495 bushels; oats, 57,304 bushels; total grain, 195,291 bushels; 2018, 24,805 packages. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 59,017 bushels; corn. 180,967 bushels; oats, 102,734 bushels; total grain, 848,738 besids; flour, 14,226 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 10 (Special).—The Government crop re-port for March, to be published on Monday, will show the amount of wheat back in the hands of the farmers. In anticipation that this report would show more grain left in the country than has been generally estimated, the market yesterday was week. The May option opened at \$1 01 1-2, a decline of 1 cent over night, sold as low as 98 3-4 cents, and closed at 99 1-8. The July option opened at 88 5-8 cents, sold as low as 86 1-2, and closed at 80 7.8. The July option opened at 88 7.8. The July option opened at 88 7.9. The pull comparison was sold as low as 86 1-2, and closed 98 3-4 cents, and closed at 99 1-8. The July opinion opened at 88 5-8 cents, sold as low as 86 1-2, and closed at 80 7-8. The pit operations were not particularly significant. Hutchinson was the big figure, buying an enormous quantity of wheat early before the price had had its break, and selling in his incomprehensible way after the market was at \$1 and under for May. May corn opened at 35 7-8 cents, sold between 36 and 35 5-8285 3-4 cents, and closed at 35 3-4 cents, and closed at 35 3-4 cents, and closed at 35 3-4 cents, and partly because of the continued liquidation of the unfortunate Milwaukee clique. May opened as 26 3-8 cents, sold at 25 7-8, and closed at 25 7-8-266 cents. Hers were 5 cents higher at the stockyards, and at the opening of the provision market there were free sellers. May pork opened at 205, and on these influences ran up to \$12 17 1-2. On the advance there were large enough sellers to send the price for May under \$12. May lard opened at 86 05, sold between \$7 and \$6 27 1-2 and closed at \$6 27 1-2 a

PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL. Mar. 6-0:30 p. m.—Best—Holiers offer spaningly. Forz. Holiers offer medicatedy. Hams—Holiers offer medicatedy. Hams—Holiers offer spaningly. Research Holiers offer aparingly. Research Holiers offer spaningly, alor rib firm at 36a i long and whore clear middles, frawy. S. 16 5 Ha, standy at 3the did long and whore clear middles, fraw 3.5 u.6 5 Ha, standy at 3the did long and whore clear middles, fraw 3.5 u.6 5 Ha, standy at 3the did long and whore clear middles, light 4.5 to 50 Ha, firm at 36a; should not research the spaningly. American Huss white and colores standy at 5.5 grantingly. American Huss white and colores standy at 5.5 grantingly. American Huss white and colores of the prime city carayat 348, Sprint of turpentine—Lade—Spot—Holiers offer moderately. Lade—Spot—Holiers offer moderately at 5.5 fd. April showed at 5.6 dall, May standy at 3th cl. Wheat—Holiersoffer freely. Fort—Holiers offer moderately. Dorn—Spot and Intures—Holiers offer moderately. Long at Lundan—New York Statio—Londers offer moderately.

Asymvath, Mar. 9.—Valenteless. Pure paleAmerican 11 Casass 124 post Husses paleAmerican 11 Casass 124 post Husses paleAmerican 11 Casass 124 post Husses 11 granting. Handless, Mar. 9.—Fortylesses—Fure paleAmerican 11 Casass 124 post Husses 11 granting.